The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 4, 1872. NO. 35.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the above named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

1872. 1872.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.
Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises
BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of
COOKING STOVES
West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand
SPEARS',
CALORIFIC,
EXCELSIOR,
OLIVE BRANCH,
PENN,
MORNING LIGHT,
COTTAGE,
STAR, and the
REGULATOR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE,
JAPANNESE WARE,
TIN AND PAINTED WARE,
TOLEDO PUMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.
Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.
ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK
done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE
HAS JUST OPENED A
SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building
I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.
These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.
Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1872.
GRANT AND WILSON,
GREELEY AND BROWN
CAMPAIGN CAPS,
CAPES AND TORCHES,
TRANSPARENCIES AND BANNERS,
with Portraits or any device for all parties.
Silk, Bunting and Muslin Flags of all sizes on hand or made to order. Chinese Lanterns of all sizes and styles; Paper Balloons, Fire Works, &c. Campaign Clubs fitted out at the Lowest Rates at
WM. F. SCHEIBLE'S,
CAMPAIGN DEPOT,
No. 49 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
jly3-3m. (Send for Circulars.)

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!
We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.
All kinds of repairing neatly done.
For past favors accept our sincere thanks.
D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

GAS LOAN.
The managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company propose to effect a loan for the purpose of enlarging and extending their works.
Bonds, secured by a first mortgage upon the works and real estate of the Company, will be issued in sums of from
$100 to $1,000,
bearing interest at the rate of *EIGHT PER CENT.* per annum, payable in January and July.
The bonds will be payable on the 1st day of July, 1880, with the right of redemption after five years.
By order of the Board of Managers
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
President.
J. W. GREENLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Huntingdon, May 1, 1872-tf.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 134.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the repair, preservation, and completion of the following public works hereinafter named:

For the improvement of Du Luth harbor, Minnesota, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, That no part of said sum shall be expended so as to injure the harbor of Superior city, Wisconsin.

For the improvement of Superior City harbor, Wisconsin, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Marquette harbor, Michigan, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Menomonee harbor, Michigan and Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Ahnapee harbor, Wisconsin twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Two Rivers harbor, Wisconsin, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Sheboygan harbor, Wisconsin, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Port Washington harbor, Wisconsin, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Kenosha harbor, Wisconsin, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Chicago harbor, Illinois ninety thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Calumet harbor, Illinois, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Michigan City harbor, Indiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of New Buffalo harbor, Michigan, five thousand dollars.

For payment to the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, for so much of all and singular its property and rights of property in and to the line of water communication between the Wisconsin river and the mouth of the Fox river, including its locks, dams, canals, and franchises, as were under the act of Congress for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, reported by the Secretary of War to be needed, in his communication to the House of Representatives dated March eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Frankfort harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Manistee harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pere Marquette harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pentwater harbor, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of White River harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Muskegon harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Grand Haven harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Black Lake harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saugatuck harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of South Haven harbor, Michigan, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Joseph harbor, Michigan, three thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Mary's river and Saint Mary's Falls canal, Michigan, three hundred thousand dollars, of which sum fifteen thousand dollars may be applied to secure the right of way.

For the improvement of Cheboygan harbor, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Au Sable river, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Harbor of Refuge, on Lake Huron, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the mouth of Black river, in Saint Clair river, Michigan fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Saint Clair flats, Michigan, four thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Toledo harbor, Ohio, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Sandusky river Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Sandusky City harbor, Ohio, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Ashtabula harbor fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Vermillion harbor, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Erie harbor, Pennsylvania, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Dunkirk harbors, Yew York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Port Cilton harbor, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Rocky River harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Maumee river above Toledo, Ohio, seven thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Monroe harbor, Michigan, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Buffalo harbor, New York, seventy-five thousand dollars; and the unexpended balance heretofore appropriated for building sea-wall at Buffalo.

For the improvement of Olcott harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Oak Orchard habor, New York, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of Pultneyville harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Little Sodus harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Big Sodus harbor, New York fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvemont of Oswego harbor, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Ogdensburgh harbor, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Burlington harbor, Vermont, thirty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Otter Creek, Vermont, from Vergennes to its outlet on Lake Champlain, ten thousand dollars.

For dredge and snag boats on the Upper Mississippi river, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Minnesota River, Minnesota, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, fifty thousand dollars.

For the preservation of the Falls of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, and the navigation of the Mississippi river above the same, fifty thousand dollars.

For improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas rivers, ninety thousand dollars; for improvement of the Little Missouri river, ten thousand dollars; for improvement of the Ouachita river, in Arkansas, sixty thousand dollars; and further improvement of the Ouachita river, in Louisiana, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Monongahela river between Morgantown and New Geneva, in accordance with the plan submitted by General A. A. Humphreys in his report to the House of Representatives dated February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Ohio river, and the harbors thereof, including the repair of the Cumberland dam, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Osage river, Missouri, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Currant river, Missouri, five thousand dollars.

For the continuing the work on the canal at the Falls of the Ohio river, three hundred thousand dollars. And the Secretary of War is hereby directed to report to Congress, at its next session, or sooner, if practicable, the condition of said canal, and the provisions necessary to relieve the same from incumbrance, with a view to such legislation as will render the same free to commerce at the earliest practicable period, subject only to such tolls as may be necessary for the superintendence and repair thereof, which shall not, after the passage of this act exceed five cents per ton.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Illinois river and the mouth of the Missouri river, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Merrimac river one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Wabash river, Indiana, commencing at its mouth, fifty thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the work now in progress on the Tennessee, river below Chattanooga, including the Muscle shoals, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tennessee river, between Knoxville and Chattanooga, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cumberland river, in Tennessee, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Tones bayou, Louisiana, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Calcasieu pass in the State of Louisiana, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of bar in Galveston bay, ten thousand dollars, and for improvement of the harbor of Galveston, Texas, thirty-one thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cypress bayou, near Jefferson, Texas, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tangipahoa, river, Louisiana, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For removing the raft in Red river, Louisiana, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For removing the wreck of the gunboat "Oregon," in the Chifuncte river, Louisiana, six thousand dollars.

For dredging the bar at the mouth harbor of Cedar Keys, Florida, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For dredging the bar at the mouth of Saint John's river, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Mobile harbor and bay, Alabama, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the ship-channel in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For removing obstructions in Ashepoo river, South Carolina, one thousand three hundred dollars. And the amount of the appropriation made by act of Congress, approved July eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, for removing obstructions in Town creek, near Charleston, South Carolina, which remains unexpended, is hereby appropriated to remove wrecks obstructing navigation in Stone river, South Carolina, near Church flats.

For the improvement of Savannah harbor and river, Georgia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the entrance to the harbor of Baltimore, in Patapsco river, and Chesapeake bay, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Rappahannock river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the James river, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Appomattox river below Petersburgh, Virginia, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Aquia creek, Virginia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of Accotink creek, Virginia, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Roanoke river below Weldon, North Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Queentown harbor, Maryland, six thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Worton harbor, Maryland, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cambridge harbor, Maryland, ten thousand dollors.

For the improvement of Northeast river, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Wicomico river, Maryland, five thousand dollars.

For cleaning and improving the channel of the Schuylkill river from its mouth to the chestnut-street bridge, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, forty thousand dollars, of which sum sufficient is to be used for removing the rock between Locust street and the said bridge.

For the improvement of Wilmington harbor, Delaware, ten thousand dollars,

For the repair of pier of the ice-harbor at New Castle, Delaware, and for building a new pier at said harbor, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Delaware river, between Trenton and Bordentown. New Jersey, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvemene of the Hudson river, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For the removal of obstructions in the East river, New York, including Hell Gate, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Providence river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Pawtucket river, Rhode Island, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Passaic river, between Newark and Passaic, New Jersey, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement and removal of rocks in Port Clester harbor, New York, twelve thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Roundout harbor, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the breakwater at Block island, Rhode Island, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Paweatuck river, Rhode Island and Conneticut, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Thames river, Conneticut, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Connecticut river below Hartford, Connecticut, including Saybrook bar at the mouth of the river, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Connecticut river on or above Enfield falls and below Holyoke, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of New Haven harbor, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Housatonic river, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Norwalk harbor, Connecticut, between the stone bridge and the railroad draw-bridge, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Port Jefferson harbor, Long Island, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Peconic river, Long Island, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Huntington harbor, Long Island, New York, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of the Narragagus river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Sullivan river and Sullivan falls, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Penobscot river, Maine, forty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Kennebec river, Maine, eight thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Royals river, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Portland harbor and Back bay, Maine, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Richmond's island, Maine, twenty thousand dollars.

For removing rock in Gloucester harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Boston harbor, Massachusetts, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Taunton river, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Plymouth harbor, Massachusetts, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the improvement of Edgartown harbor, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Wells harbor, Maine, five thousand dollars.

For removal of rocks at entrance of Wellfleet harbor, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Merrimac river above Haverhill, Massachusetts, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Duxbury harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Wareham harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Lower Willamette river, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Upper Columbia river, Oregon, fifty thousand dollars.

For the removal of Rincon rock, in the harbor of San Francisco, California, fifty thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the breakwater at Wilmington, California, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the improvement of the Tombigbee river, ten thousand dollars.

For removal of rocks at New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the improvement of Cocheco river within the town of Dover, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.

For improvement of Black River harbor, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveys and examinations, with a view to the improvement of rivers and harbors, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause examinations or surveys, or both, to be made at the following points, namely: At Keyport harbor, New Jersey; channel between Staten island and New Jersey; at Cohansey creek, New Jersey; at Bear creek, Lake Ontario, New York; at Waddington harbor, New York; for a breakwater at Rouse's point, on Lake Champlain, New York; at Port Austin and Port Crescent, Michigan; at the mouth of Pensaukie river, Wisconsin, at Waukegan harbor, Illinois; the Machias river, Maine; at Wickford harbor and Newport harbor, Rhode Island; the east side of Providence river, between Field's point and Fox point, Rhode Island; at Port Oxford, Oregon; at Estero bay, San Louis Obisbo county, California; the mouths of Nomoni creek and Occoquan river, Virginia; the bay or sound from Delaware line through Worcester county to Chincoteague inlet, Virginia, with a view to an inlet at or near a place called the Hommacks; for a ship-canal between the waters of Galveston bay and Saline lake, Texas; Chester river at Kent Island narrows, Maryland; Saint Francis river, from Greenville down, Missouri; Gasconade river, Missouri; Tombigbee river, between Fulton and Columbus, Mississippi; harbor of Cedar Keys and channel to same, Florida; Niantic river, Connecticut; the bars at the inlet of Sabine pass, Texas; the Mississippi river, between the mouth of the Missouri river and the mouth of the Ohio river; west end of the pass at and near Blo Buck point, Texas; the bar at the mouth of Sabine river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Belzora; at the mouth of the Nuches river, in Sabine lake, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Boonville, at the point where the Angelica river falls into the Nuches river, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Pattonia, Texas; at the mouth of the Trinity river, in Galveston bay, and to extend up the main channel of said river to the town of Magnolia, Texas; Washington harbor, North Carolina; Edenton harbor, North Carolina; mouth of Mackay's creek, North Carolina; Chippewa river, up to Chippewa falls, Wisconsin; harbor of Swanton, Vermont; harbor at Galveston, Texas; at Apalachicola river, from Chattahooche, Florida, to Apalachicola; at Chattahooche river, from Columbus, Georgia, to Chattahooche, Florida; at Flint river, from Albany, Georgia, to Chattahooche, Florida; at Flint river, from Albany, Georgia, to Chattahooche, Florida; for survey of breakwater at Milford, Connecticut; mouth of Pine river, Michigan; the harbor of San Diego, California; mouth of Grand Calumet river, Indiana; Great Kanawha river, from the great falls to the mouth, West Virginia; to complete the survey of the James river and Kanawa canal; for survey of Camden harbor, Maine; for a sea-wall or breakwater at Trinidad harbor, California; of the channel and bank at entrance of Salem harbor; on Merimack river, Massachusetts, from Haverhill to Newburyport, including Duck Hole and Currier shoals; the New river, from the mouth of Greenbrier, in West Virginia, to the lead-mines, in Wythe county, Virginia; at St Helena bar, in the Columbia river, Oregon; for survey for the removal of wrecks of gun-boats, steamers, and other obstructions placed in Yazoo river during the war, and for the resurvey of Savannah harbor; the Delaware river between Trenton and Easton; for the survey of the river St. Mary's, in Ohio and Indiana; for the survey of the Minnesota river above the mouth of the Yellow Medicine, Minnesota.

SEC. 3. That in the examinations or surveys of all points mentioned in the foregoing section, the Secretary of War be directed to ascertain, as far as practicable, the amount of tonnage of commercial business during the previous year at each point, together with such other facts as bear upon the question of the contemplated improvement, and that he communicate the same; together with his report of the examination or survey of such point, to Congress: Provided, That so much of the amount herewith appropriated for the survey of rivers and harbors as is requisite for contingencies, may be used for said purpose.

Approved, June 10, 1872.

Reading for the Million.

A Live Agent.

The following rich story is related by a Sonora paper, at the expense of a queer genius who vibrated between the towns of Oregon, as "advance" agent of a concert troupe, and who, though pretty clever in "selling" the curiously inclined, does not always come off first best.

Frank Ball, traveling in a vehicle bearing strong resemblance to a peddler's cart. Old lady rushes out from by the roadside. The following colloquy ensues:

Old lady—Say, what have you got to sell?

Ball—I am a traveling agent, madam, for the greatest menagerie of ancient or modern times, which is shortly to be exhibited in this section, affording to the inhabitants thereof an opportunity of viewing the most stupendous collection of animals ever before exhibited.

Old lady—You don't say. Have you any elephants?

Ball—We have, madam, six elephants; but these constitute a comparatively unimportant part of the show. We have living specimens of bipeds and quadrupeds, who roamed over the earth, not only in the antidiluvian, but also in the pliocene and postmiocene periods, embracing the megatherium, with six legs and two tails; the ichthyosaurus, with four eyes and three tails; gyasticutus, with no eyes, two noses and four tails; plesiosaurus, resembling Satan in shape, which spits fire and breathes sulphur, and many other species, too numerous to mention.

Old lady—Well, I declare!

Ball—But, madam, the greatest curiosity by far of our exhibition is the learned and classically educated monkey, who was brought up by a Mohammedan priest in the mysterious regions of the great desert of Sahara. This monkey talks with fluency all the modern languages, besides Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He can repeat the ten commandments, the emancipation proclamation, President Lincolns last message, and performs the most intricate examples in mathematics with rapidity, ease and accuracy. While being exhibited in Washington he actually repeated a long speech of the President's. This monkey corresponds—

Beautiful young lady suddenly sticks her head out of the window and calls out; "Mother! Mother! ask him why they let the monkey travel so far ahead of the other animals!"

Married to a Felon.

A few days ago a young and beautiful woman, with great dreamy, fascinating eyes, fashionably attired in all the peculiar paraphernalia and odds and ends of female toggery of the season, presented herself at the door of the county prison in Chicago and informed the astonished jailor that her errand there was to be united in marriage, to one Amos Long, *alias* Wright, who was incarcerated within the dreary walls for some high misdemeanors against the good usages of society, and being nothing more or less than a notorious sneak-thief.

This fortunate or unfortunate individual has been industriously plying his vocation for several years, and is well-known to the police authorities. For his last little transaction he will in all probability, be sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

Notwithstanding the earnest expostulations of the honest turnkey, who was loth to see a woman of her appearance and standing and respectability, sacrifice herself upon a worthless scoundrel and reprobate, she persisted in her endeavor, and a clergyman was at once set for. The bride-groom was led from his lonely cell to the hymenial nuptials by the side of the fair creature, who was so blindly and terribly infatuated by him, the eternal vows were pronounced, and the unexpected married man was returned to his dreary cell—back again to his loneliness and conscience. The wife, accompanied by her bridesmaid, left the jail. The woman was fully acquainted with the history of Long. Before she went to the jail on her strange errand parties endeavored to dissuade her against her mad resolve, but she was as a rock, and persistently discarded the voice of entreaty and expostulation, remarking that she would become his wife if she was certain he would go the next hour after the ceremony to prison for ten years. The wife is said to have been a resident of Philadelphia.

What Constitutes a Lie?

The little word spelled L-I-E, is in very common use in these days in which we live. Men small and great, common men and uncommon men, large boys and little boys, frequently indulge in the use of this little, yet very insignificant word. But, often as it is used, it is a word that has a much wider range than is commonly allowed it. Now, to what is it applicable? Does it simply apply to the telling of something that has no foundation in truth, a fabrication gotten up and published by some mischievous or malicious person, for the purpose of injuring others, either in their business or character, of whose success or good name they are jealous? This seems to be the common way of applying it, and it is no doubt correct so far as it goes.

But does it go far enough? The man or woman who will maliciously fabricate and publish an unqualified falsehood, for any purpose, is certainly entitled to the name of liar, with all its honors and emoluments. And the influence of such persons as these is amply sufficient to keep strife and discord alive, if there were no other characters belonging to the same family to help them on with their noble work. Who is there that cannot call up cases of strife and discord, in families, in churches and in communities, readily traceable to the contemptible work of this class of falsifiers? and there are few, if any, communities that are exempt from their pernicious influence.

But, mean as this class of people are, or ruinous as their influence may be, they are not the only ones worthy of bearing the name of liar. The person who is asked by another for a simple statement of facts known to be in his possession, for the information of parties interested, and who states but half the facts, and thereby presents the matter in a false light, with the design to mislead and deceive said parties, is certainly no better than the man who tells an unqualified falsehood, for both had the same object in view, and the same end was reached in both cases, namely, deception.

The person who meets you on the street and greets you with a smile, and takes your hand with a friendly grasp, and makes you believe by his friendly exterior that he is your friend and then in your absence acts as your enemy, is certainly but little better than a liar. It is true it is not called by that name in common parlance, but where is the difference? One utters a lie in words, the other acts it out and it has been truly said: "that actions speak louder than words." The person who mixes truth and falsehood together, and weaves it in such a nice, plausible way that it cannot be easily detected, and misleads public opinion in regard to others, and places his fellows in a false light before the world, is worse than the man who tells an outright falsehood, as there is no class of falsifiers whose stories are so hard to detect or upset as those who dose the public with lies sugar-coated with truth.

The man who utters falsehoods without any foundation in truth, is more easily detected. When the end is once found, the whole story can be easily unraveled. Not so with the more genteel liars; their stories are so interwoven with truth that it is extremely difficult to separate the one from the other, and it is often the case that persons have to bear the reproach for years, heaped upon them through the influence of this class of falsifiers. The person who tells an untruth for the purpose of deceiving or injuring others, is certainly bad enough, Those who keep back part of the truth for the purpose of deception are mean; but those who mix truth and falsehood together, using enough of truth to deceive and mislead, are worse in principle, and meaner in character, than either of the others.

Modesty.

Modesty is a bright jewel in the character of woman. It imparts a loveliness to every accomplishment, which we vainly look for in its absence, and brightens all the virtues which it accompanies, like the shades in a painting, it raises and rounds every figure, and makes the colors more beautiful.

Modesty is not only an ornament to the female character, but its surest safe-guard. Banish modesty from the world, and she carries with her one-half the virtue there is in it, and, I would add, banish modesty from the characteristics of woman, and you destroy one of the highest attractions she possesses. It is a quality which engages and captivates the minds of the people, let her worldly possessions be great or small, let her occupations be what they may; whilst, on the other hand, the person who is bold, coarse, vociferous, let her possessions be ever so great, and her style of living and dress be ever so fashionoble, will always be looked upon as a vulgar woman. Modesty atones for the absence of many other accomplishments.

The young lady who is unskilled in many of the technicalities of refinement is still attractive when modesty characterizes her demeanor. Accomplishments of the age, without modesty, are repulsive and disgusting. It is a mistaken idea for a woman to imagine her influence to depend upon her personal attractions. Beauty commands, but it does not win; it attracts, but it does not hold. It must be answered by some inward beauty, or it soon disappoints. We often see a young person whose countenance is lovely and pleasant to look upon, while beneath, is working the most hideous passions, and the most wicked purposes. It is just as true, that the plain, homely face often accompanies a heart as pure as piety itself, when clothed with a meek and beautiful spirit. There must be more than personal beauty in woman, to make her—for any length of time—pleasant in our eyes and grateful to the heart.

"The fairest faces that we know,
Are not the brows of beauty;
And the blessed'st paths in which we go
Are the homely paths of duty."

Useful Truths.

Deserve friends and you will have them. The world is teeming with kind-hearted people, and you have only to carry a

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 4, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

General ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Honorable HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

Adolph E. Borie, Phila. | J. M. Thompson, Butler.
W. D. Forten, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. Joseph A. Bonham.	14. John Passmore.
2. Marcus A. Davis.	15. W. J. Colegrove.
3. G. Morrison Coates.	16. Jesse Merrill.
4. Henry Bumm.	17. Henry Orlady.
5. Theo. M. Wilson.	18. Robert Bell.
6. John M. Bromall.	19. J. M. Thompson.
7. Francis Shroeder.	20. Isaac Frazier.
8. Mark H. Richards.	21. Geo. W. Andrews.
9. Edward H. Green.	22. Henry Lloyd.
10. D. K. Shoemaker.	23. John J. Gillepsie.
11. Daniel R. Miller.	24. Jones Patterson.
12. Leander M. Milton.	25. John W. Wallace.
13. Theodore Strong.	26. Charles C. Boyle.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Cen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Judge ULYSSES MERCUR,

OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

General HARRISON ALLEN,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,

Gen. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland.
Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, Warren.
Gen CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT, Carbon.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. M'Allister, Centre; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

For Congress:

A. L. Guss, of Huntingdon county.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

For Delegate to Constitutional Convention:

Dr. John M'Culloch, of Huntingdon.

[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly:

Franklin H. Lane, of Shirleysburg.

For Prothonotary:

Thomas W. Myton, of Huntingdon.

For Register and Recorder:

William Lightner, of West township.

For District Attorney:

H. C. Madden, of Huntingdon.

For County Commissioner:

David Hare, of Porter township.

For Director of the Poor:

Michael H. Kyper, of Shirley township.

For Auditor:

Barton Green, of Barree township.

Republican County Committee.

Alexandria Bor.—D. S. Henderson, Dr. Geo. W. Hewitt.
Barree—James Stewart, Henry Conpropst.
Brady—H. H. Mateer, Dr. Samuel M'Carthy.
Broad Top City—Henry Cook, C. K. Horton.
Birmingham—Joseph Madison, Capt. T. S. M'Cahan.
Carbon—A. R. M'Carthy, Samuel Donelson.
Cass—Jacob Chilcote, George Smith.
Cassville Bor—Amon W. Brown, James G. Corbin.
Clay—S. L. Glasgow, Adam Hester.
Cromwell—Gwin M. Harvey, John Kelly.
Coalmont Bor—Richard Owens, George A. Heaton.
Dublin—Wm. Clymans, David Peterson.
Franklin—David Cunard, D. M. Thompson.
Henderson—David Grove, George W. Miller.
Hopewell—Jackson Enyeart, Wm. Heeter.
Huntingdon, East Ward—K. A. Lovell, Robert King.
" *West Ward*—H. M'Enally, Alex. Elliott, S. P. Brown.
Jackson—Thomas F. Shipton, George M'Alevy.
Juniata—Wm. E. Corbin, Isaac Heffner.
Lincoln—Joseph Detwiler, George W. Shontz.
Magdalena—A. W. Swoope, Samuel Park.
Morris—John K. Templeton, James H. Davis.
Mt. Union Bor—John S. Bare, Elias K. Rodgers.
Mt. Union, Dist—David Snyder, Wm. P. Patton.
Oneida—Robert M'Dowell, Alex. Elliott, S. P. Brown.
Orbisonia Bor.—Thomas M. Kelley, Thos. E. Orbison.
Penn—Wm. J. Geissinger, Jacob Haffley.
Petersburg—John Ross. Dr. Geo. B. Orlady.
Porter—Wm. Isenhour, Samuel Park.
Shirley Twp—Robert Bigam, David Long.
Shirley Bor—John A. Kerr, D. P. Hawker.
Shade Gap Bor—Dr. Wm. M. Ray, W. P. Shade.
Springfield—Morris Gutshall, Elihu Brown.
Tell—J. A. Blair, James Bolinger.
Three Springs Bor—B. T. Stevens, Wm. J. Hampson.
Tod—John Horton, Theo. Houck.
Union—B. F. Glasgow, S. P. Smith.
Walker—John Brewster, J. P. Watson.
Warriorsmark—Dr. J. W. Dunwiddie, Jesse Fetterhoof.
West (Upper)—Henry Neff, Henry Davis, sr.
West (Lower)—Wm. M'Clure, J. C. Hamilton.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The members of the Republican County Committee will meet at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1872, at one o'clock, P. M. It is earnestly desired that every member be present, as business of much importance will be transacted.

A. TYHURST,
Chairman.

GRAND RALLY!

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

HEAR GENERAL CHARLES ALBRIGHT!

A GRAND MASS MEETING of the REPUBLICANS of Huntingdon county will be held in the COURT HOUSE, *Thursday evening, September 5,* 1872.

GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT,

one of the Candidates for Congressman at Large, and other able speakers will address the meeting.

Let there be an out-pouring of the people that will cause such a quaking among the dry bones of the Greeleyites as will overwhelm them.

"Come as the winds come,
When forests are rended,
Come as the waves come,
When navies are stranded."

A. TYHURST,
Ch. Rep. Co. Com.

☞ The little bill which the *Globe* presents against Messrs. Myton and Hare was squared when Mr. Morrell was defeated.

☞ Henry R. Shearer, we are told, is the anti-Cameron candidate for the Legislature. We are glad to hear it. One Shearer, at least, will be Shorn.

☞ The Labor Reform ticket, in this county, is dubbed a "side-show" by Speer, Lewis & Co. Laboring men are not wanted by that firm. Remember this when Mr. Speer asks you to vote for him.

☞ The *Globe* endeavors to answer our articles in favor of sustaining the party by copying some indigestible stuff from a small *Voice* on the opposite side of the hill, which tries to eke out an existence by tendering cold victuals and blarney to everybody that will buy. The *Globe* understands this kind of living—it has tried it.

☞ Democrats are beginning to complain fearfully of Mr. Speer. They say that the mails have been loaded down, for months, with his franked documents and garden seeds, principally addressed to Republicans. They think they might just as well have a Republican member of Congress.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

After the Cincinnati, the Philadelphia and the Baltimore Conventions completed their work of nominating candidates for the Presidency, there was a feeling of unshaken confidence on the part of the Republican party that General Grant would be triumphantly elected. Occasionally among those who took but a superficial view of the situation doubts as to the result were expressed. But among close observers there was from the first an unshaken conviction that General Grant would be re-elected by a larger vote than that given to him in 1868. This conclusion was based upon two important facts, which were, 1. The success of his present Administration, and 2. The intelligence of the People. The opposition have admitted all along in their campaign speeches and documents, and in their newspapers that as a General of the armies Grant was a success. But they denied to him similar results as a Statesman and Chief Executive officer of the Government. His Administration was attacked and misrepresented at every point. Says Schurz, he is "a tyrant, who has managed, in three short years, to overcome the House of Representatives, reduce the Senate to a mere instrument of his will, corrupt the Judiciary, remove all guards from the Treasury, and extend the usurped authority of the Executive into every election district of the Union." All this and much more was published to the world by the opposition, against Grant and his Cabinet, and the Congress that supported him. And in view of the energy with which those charges were spread before the people, one of the first duties of the Republican party was to meet them quickly, promptly, and prove to the people that they were without foundation in fact. They entered upon the work with spirit and determination. Everything was at stake. The reputation of the party, its representatives in Congress, the Cabinet and the president himself were alike involved in charges of dishonesty, corruption and incapacity, and impeached before the people. They are now on trial. Evidence of the facts in the case is abundant. The committees of investigation called for by the opposition in and outside of Congress have done their work and have pronounced the charges brought respectively before them groundless, and in nearly every case "frivolous and vexatious." The reports of the respective committees have been laid before the people, and on examination they have endorsed them under the full conviction that the charges against the Administration were without foundation and originated in personal spite against the President and members of his Cabinet.

But these charges were not enough. A thousand others were made by Sumner and Schurz, and Trumbull in the Senate, and by a score of others out of the Senate, down to poor pauper Dennison, who has just now arraigned the President for intemperance. But TRUTH is still powerful and will prevail. Dennison has been disposed of, and his charge of intemperance has been satisfactorily met by Senator Wilson and a dozen other reliable witnesses who have convinced every candid, honest mind that the habits of the President are strictly temperate. And so of the other charges: One after another has been proved to be false or the facts distorted. The New York *Tribune* has been prolific of falsehoods against the Administration. Greeley announced that he had retired from the management of that paper; but he is still upon the stage, behind the scenes, where he directs Whitelaw Reed, and Reed dictates to his correspondents at Washington and in other parts of the country, and they all misrepresent the facts according to his bidding. His Washington correspondent announced, a few days ago, that Blanton Duncan had a claim for $52,000 before the Government which had been rejected two years ago; but which was now ordered to be paid in consideration of his energy in working up the Louisville Democratic Convention. This is only one out of half-a-dozen similar falsehoods fabricated against Grant personally, or others connected with the Government. Now what are the facts in reference to the $52,000? Mr. Duncan announces in a card that he never had a claim against the Government, and that it never owed him anything. The Quartermaster's and the Treasury Department has been searched and no claim is on file there. Nothing approaching it excepting an old claim of a relative of Mr. Duncan, a woman, for nine hundred and odd dollars, which has long since been laid aside as worthless, and never since called up.

So one after another of these charges against Gen. Grant and his Administration have been met and disposed of as false and malicious, and the People have become satisfied of their slanderous nature.

With this conviction comes also, through public addresses, pamphlets, and documents, full and complete statements of what the present Administration has accomplished in the reduction of taxes, payment of the public debt, internal improvements, and the general and unparalleled prosperity of every department of industry. With speakers everywhere in the field no one need go uninformed; and it is safe to conclude that the masses are pretty thoroughly posted on all that affects the Government and its bearing upon their own individual interests.

Well, having the facts before them, the PEOPLE will not be slow to come to a decision. Already the verdict has been pronounced, and no one knows the sentence better than Horace Greeley himself. In his *Tribune*, a few days ago, it was announced in the editorial columns that the Liberals are defective in organization, and the following significant admission is made:

"Our campaign is to be short and sharp, and we are likely to be beaten unless we do more than we are doing now to get our men into the field and secure recruits from among the wavering and dissatisfied."

The New York *World* also points significantly to the re-action of sentiment and the decline of enthusiasm for Greeley. The New York *Herald* remarked, a few days ago, in an editorial headed "The Decline in the Greeley Enthusiasm," that "whatever the causes, it is apparent on all sides that since the late North Carolina election, there has been a reaction in the tide of public opinion on the Presidential question," and concludes that

"From the present outlook, the prospect from every point of view is growing somewhat gloomy for Greeley, and unless in the results of the coming state elections he shall make a break in the apparently compact lines of the administration party, the Philosopher of Chappaqua, as a pilgrim for the White House, may

Lay down de shovel and de hoe,
And hang up de fiddle and de bow."

This is the beginning of the end, and those who conceded at the commencement of the campaign a larger majority for Grant on his second than he had on his first election will find their judgment confirmed by the result in November.

WILL BUCKALEW EXPLAIN?

The further we get into BUCKALEW'S record the uglier it becomes, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Now that he is making personal appeals to the people of Pennsylvania begging for their votes, it is proper to remind them of some of his own votes while a Senator of the United States, and during the most trying period in the history of the Union.

On the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers, MR. BUCKALEW voted NAY. This on the 10th of March, 1864.

On the resolution of GARRETT DAVIS to discharge all the colored soldiers at a time when every musket was needed in the field and on the eve of important movements, BUCKALEW voted YEA. This on the 23d of February, 1864.

On the passage of an act to increase temporarily the duties on imports, Mr BUCKALEW voted NAY in the interests of the free-traders, and the rebellion since it was a vote to prevent the raising of means for prosecuting the war. This on the 28th of April, 1864.

On the passage of the act to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. BUCKALEW voted NAY with GARRETT DAVIS, POWELL, SAULSBURY and other rebel sympathizers. This on the 23d of June, 1864.

On the passage of the "Civil Rights bill" true to his natural objections to Reform, as shown in the National Legislature, and the State Senate, Mr. BUCKALEW voted NAY. This on the 2d of February, 1866.

On the bill to increase the salaries of United States Senators, he found a measure which suited him precisely, and Mr. BUCKALEW voted a loud YEA. This on the 25th of July, 1866.

Now while Mr. BUCKALEW is trying his hand at "explanations," suppose that he takes these votes up, and give the people of Pennsylvania his reasons for their record of the journal of the Senate. He cannot however, he dare not undertake to explain them away. They have passed into history and cannot be abstracted from the national archives where they will forever remain unefaceable blots upon his character. Pennsylvania was disgraced and humiliated by Mr. BUCKALEW in the United States Senate, and she does not propose that as Governor he shall have another opportunity to lower her in the estimation of her own people and those of her sister States.

☞ The Republican Congressional Conference, of this district, met at Altoona, on last Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.—The following Conferees were in attendance: Cambria—C. T. Roberts, Thomas Davis, David Hamilton; Blair—William Gardner, J. A. Lemon, Dr. M. S. Bitner; Huntingdon—Dr. J. A. Shade, Samuel P. Smith, Dr. J. F. Thompson; Mifflin—Geo. Frysinger, Dr. A. Rothrock, David Milliken. Geo. Frysinger, Esq., of Lewistown, was elected President, and C. T. Roberts, Esq., of Ebensburg, Secretary. The balloting started with three each for Prof. A. L. Guss, of Huntingdon; T. Taylor, of Mifflin; Hon. S. S. Blair, of Blair; and Hon. A. A. Barker, of Cambria. They balloted through Wednesday and Thursday at Altoona, and then adjourned to meet, at Lewistown, on Friday, at 10 o'clock, and continued to ballot until Saturday afternoon, when they adjourned to meet to-day at the same place. After the first few ballots Mr. Taylor was dropped, and Mr. Blair received six votes to three each for Guss and Barker. There is no telling what will be the up-shot of the matter.

☞ "Stop the *Monitor* and take the *Globe!*" urge the friends of Mr. Speer.—The *Monitor* is to be crushed out. Old Democrats, you who have stood by the *Monitor* and assisted it into position, what do you think of it? The *Globe*, that has done all it could, for the last ten years to destroy your party, is now to crush out the paper that stood by you through thick and thin. Will you stand by and permit it?

☞ Mr. Speer has heretofore neglected his own party to attend to the affairs of the Republicans. We are glad to know that he has just about as much as he can do now to manage the outraged element in his own party. Grasping at shadows and losing the little substance in store is extremely foolish.

☞ The *Globe* has hung out its shingle: "NO LABOR REFORMERS NEED APPLY AT THIS OFFICE!" It signifies thus: Democrats and Monopolists go hand in hand to crush out the Working People. Laboring men, remember this when you come to vote!

☞ It is a pity indeed that a Washington mill, or some other mill, does not furnish the *Globe* with some readable matter now and then. It would be such a treat to find something refreshing—bristling with fine points and overflowing with hightoned sentiments—in its columns.

☞ McNeil, if we understand him, takes the ground that the Republicans, who elected him three years ago, ought now to be defeated by his re-election. This is Democratic logic and Democratic gratitude!

☞ The *Globe* alleges that Mr. Myton voted for McNeil three years ago. If this be so, and we have no evidence that it is, Mr. McNeil should have the manliness to vote for Mr. Myton. One good turn deserves another.

☞ Democrats, if you want to hear the wrongs, and grief, and chagrins, and sorrows of an oppressed young man, call at Mr. Speer's office, No. 229, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. No charge.

☞ The Speer-McNeil ring, in the Democratic party, has a heavy load to carry. Down with the *Monitor!*

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE AMERICAN UNION.

D'Aubigne says of Gibbon, that, seated on the ancient Capitol of Rome, and contemplating its noble ruins, he acknowledged the intervention of a superior destiny. He saw and felt its presence; wherever his eye turned it met him; that shadow of a mysterious power re-appeared from behind every ruin; and he conceived the power of depicting its operation in the disorganization, the decline and corruption of that power of Rome which enslaved the nations. Shall not that mighty hand which this man of admirable genius discovered among the scattered monuments of Romulus and of Marcus Aurelius, the busts of Cicero and Virgil, Trajan's trophies and Pompey's horses, be confessed by us as that which guided the little barques of Columbus to the New World, and after him the feeble bands of pioneers from which has grown a nation of forty millions of people? Is this all the result of accident? If there is a Providence in revolutions which pulls down and levels empires in the dust, how much more in the events that lay the foundations and build up nations with nobler inspirations, purer purposes and higher aspirations than governed those which have gone down into oblivion?

Was the late great American war conceived, begun, and carried on to its close without a purpose higher than that of mere human ambition? Are not the nobler purposes of Providence manifest in the results, and presented in striking contrast with the meaner purposes of man?

The leading object of the war, humanely speaking, was a Southern empire on the basis of human slavery; but its fruits are perpetual freedom for every human being in the Union. The Northern power that resisted the rebellion went into the struggle without a thought of breaking the chains that bound the slave. They met the enemy. Defeat followed defeat, and in despair the President proposed to the South that if they would lay down their arms their slaves should all be restored. But while man proposes God disposes. We are but the instruments in the hands of the Supreme Architect of our destiny. The offer was declined. The war continued. The South was almost invariably the victor. Driven to it the President issued his proclamation of emancipation. This was treated as a burlesque by the South, but it was the first acknowledgment and annunciation of a great principle in human progress and civilization; it was a partial recognition of the hand of destiny under forced circumstances. It checked the success of the South, and from that day victory alternated between the contending forces.

Congress met. The emancipation proclamation was recognized, approved, and established by Act as the law of the United States, by which all must henceforth be governed. The heart of the South trembled. Its strong arm was weakened. From that day the fortunes of the war were all on one side. Victory followed victory until the slave power surrendered, and four millions of human beings, hitherto in bondage and bought and sold as so many cattle, were acknowledged and recognized as freemen by their former owners! How widely different the original purposes and the final results of the war!

But the noble achievement of universal freedom is only one of the grand results of a war in which, so far as heroic valor is concerned, the rewards of both armies are alike creditable. One of the purposes of the rebellion was to disintegrate the Union; but it was made the immediate and direct instrument in removing forever the leading motive for separation, and in fitting all the parts for a firmer and more thorough union of States and individual interests, while the Government, instead of being weakened and reduced down to that of a third or fourth-class Power, is made stronger, and now ranks among the most powerful of the nations of either hemisphere.

Not only this: freedom from slavery and freedom of body and of mind for all; a united people—(for the discontent of a few restless spirits, is in history, but for a day)—a stronger and more powerful government, are supplemented with great general prosperity and unparalleled thrift in all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the 39th parallel.

So much for the past and the present. But what of the future? That the Government of the United States, its public institutions, regard for the maternal prosperity and general welfare of the people, and attractions for immigration, are superior to those of any other power, is now conceded, generally, by all classes in every part of the world. Then why may not these advantages, and the blessings that grow out of them, be extended so as to embrace the contiguous territories and the people inhabiting them?

Mexico, one of the most valuable agricultural and mineral corners of the globe, is without efficient laws, incapable of protecting its people, and in a state of perpetual anarchy. Annexation would remove these curses and secure to the inhabitants all the comforts and enjoyments of good government, public schools, internal development and general prosperity. The better portion of the Mexican communities, and especially the thinking classes, desire this union; and if the subject should be presented in a cordial and friendly manner, even in their normal condition of ignorance and inexperience, they would soon rise to an appreciation and cordial approval of the measure. And while a union under our Government would result in untold blessings to Mexico, it would at the same time stimulate the American border States—especially Texas—and add largely to the commerce of the Union. Border raids and robberies and murders would cease, civilization would advance, and its blessings be felt and appreciated by millions beyond the Rio Grande now in ignorance and semi-barbarism.

Cuba has been appealing in blood to our Government for aid. So far those appeals have, for all practical purposes, fallen upon deaf ears. Still the struggle for liberty and human rights goes on. Judicious statesmanship on the part of the United States Congress and the Administration could have long since stayed the flow of blood, and secured to that oppressed people the blessings found under the American flag. It is not too late. A change of policy must sooner or later give us Cuba, and give at the same time to her people liberty, peace, security and the blessings of maternal prosperity. The London *Times* has written and British statesmen have spoken in approval of the union of Cuba with the United States, and all believe that Spain, Cuba, the Republic and the commerce of the world would be benefitted by the change.

The Dominion of Canada contains between three and four millions of inhabitants, fifty per cent. of whom, speaking certainly within bounds, openly approve of a union with the United States, while all, without exception, fully believe in the great commercial advantages of such a measure, advantages in which both interests would share alike, while the nefarious and degrading system of smuggling now so extensively practiced along four or five thousand miles of contiguous territory would be forever abandoned. It will come; and the time, sooner or later, will be governed wholly by the action of statesmen on either side of the St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and the 39th parallel.

Is it too much to predict the union of all those great territories to the east, the west, the north and to the south of us, with the United States, under one government, one system of laws, internal free trade and foreign commerce? Before the introduction of steamships, railroads and the telegraph such a policy would have been chimerical. Now it is not only practicable, but manifestly necessary for the best interests of all the peoples interested in and affected by the movement. So much so that its importance grows rapidly in magnitude before every candid mind that gives the subject a careful investigation. It is in the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, and more, it is "Manifest Destiny," controlled by a Providence that not only pulls down empires and scatters nations in the dust, but builds up in the advance of civilization, stronger, and purer, and happier powers and peoples upon their ruins.

It is reasonable to predict that this great measure of *Continental Unification* will become one of the most prominent of the new issues in the near future, and the party that enters most fully into the spirit of the movement will be the party of progress and of popular power.

SUPPORT THE PARTY.

We sometimes hear men say that they are no slaves to party; that they vote for whom they please and that they are under no obligations to any partizan. This would indicate that they have no fixed principles; that they are on all sides of questions; everything by times and nothing long.—Men of this class are not to be trusted. They are generally very fickle and governed entirely by self interest. When you think you have them, like Paddy's flea, they "are not there." A party, made up of this class of men, can never succeed. There is not persistence enough in it; not sufficient adhesiveness. Parties, to succeed, must be determined; must stand up for their organization; never halting or hesitating. This is the only road to success. Whenever men begin to straggle and say they vote for whom they please and that they are under no obligations to support such and such a candidate, they are demoralized, and the sooner the party gets rid of them the better. Parties can only maintain themselves intact by keeping up a thorough organization. And the only way for an aspirant to office is to support the party. No party can ever support stragglers; better let the enemy pick them up at once and get rid of them.

Republicans of Huntingdon county, you have too many stragglers in your organization! Men who talk as if they were anything but Republicans; very frequently men do it who have filled office and who want office in the future. This is all wrong. No man who even talks in a way to indicate that he is dissatisfied should be tolerated as an aspirant. No man should be named for any office who does not talk and work for the party. If men desire positions at the hands of the party they ought to stand up square for the organization on all occasions. Our advice would be: Let the man be marked as a politician who does not stand by his party through thick and thin!

☞ Several Republicans have allowed themselves to be persuaded, by Messrs. Speer and Lewis, to run as independent candidates, for the purpose of defeating the regular Republican ticket, of which there is about as much prospect as there is of the re-election of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency. Are these gentlemen, who have heretofore received some credit for intelligence, willing to be made dupes of in this way? Do they want to commit political *hari kari* to gratify Mr. Speer?

☞ The *Globe* thinks that McNeil "will go over the course ahead, easily."—Of Greenland we have no doubt, but he will not be able to "hold a candle" for our man. He (McNeil) will be so badly beaten that he will never be heard of after the second Tuesday of October. A one-armed soldier to be beaten by an able-bodied-dyed-in-the-wool-proslavery-Democrat during the war, is not to be thought of in Huntingdon county! Water will run up hill when this comes to pass!

☞ Mr. Speer, we hear it reported about the streets has concluded to take the post-office into the family. It's to be located opposite Broad Top corner. The *Monitor* and the *Globe* can hang up their fiddles. There are, of course, two contingencies which are expected to happen before this can come to pass: in the first place Greeley must be elected, and in the second place, Speer. Both are extremely doubtful, you know!

☞ The *Globe* assaults Mr. Hare for his vote three years ago, but says nothing of the vote and efforts of the editor of that paper, a year later, to defeat Mr. Morrell to balance the account it now charges Mr. Hare with. Come, old fellow, that little bill was settled!

☞ The JOURNAL will be furnished to new subscribers from this date until the 10th of November, (close of campaign,) for 50 cents. tf.

GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

The Calumnies Against Him Reacting.

Testimony of an Independent Journal.

If persistent, unmitigated, unwarranted abuse will suffice to beat the Republican ticket in the State at the October election, then our ingenious Democratic friends can confidently count on victory. Gen. Hartranft enjoys the distinction of being the best abused man in the Commonwealth for the time being. If the multitude of charges which has been brought against him could be proven, he would certainly be a most unfit person to be trusted with the chief magistracy of the State. But to tell the truth our Democratic friends have gone a little too far; they have overreached themselves, and forced candid readers and voters to believe that the persistent defamation of the Republican candidate for Governor is merely a desperate device to insure his defeat. From the serious charges which have been brought against Gen. Hartranft since the opening of the campaign, he has been fully vindicated. Intelligent people might very readily be persuaded that neither he nor any other candidate for office presented an embodiment of all the public and private virtues. Nowadays it is not customary to find men of such commanding respectability engaging in the struggle for office of any kind. If we desire to put our finger upon a man who is beyond the breath of suspicion, we must go outside of the political world to find him. But when we are told that Gen. Hartranft is not only as bad as the general run of office-holders and office-seekers, but a thousand times worse than any man who ever had the audacity to aspire to any official station, we naturally reserve to ourselves the privilege of doubting until the positive and tangible proof is brought to our attention and forced upon our convictions. Gen. Hartranft has, in fact, been so belabored with unscrupulous partisan abuse as to be almost invested with a halo of martyrdom, and it is questionable if the desperate endeavors made by his political enemies to insure his defeat have not tended to strengthen, rather than weaken him before the puplic.

Pennsylvania, as every sensible person knows, is a strongly Republican State, and on the square issue is bound to go Republican by a very large majority. The only possible chance of success for the Democrats, therefore, is to create a diversion by transforming the struggle over the Governorship into a mere personal issue. If, by the persistent blackening of General Hartranft's character, they can succeed in sinking out of sight the issues at stake, they stand a slim chance of getting hold of the State government for the next three years. It is an old trick—one that has been tried over and over again, and over and over again exposed and brought to naught, as will, to all appearance, be the result in this case.

The Republican ticket presented in the State at large, and, in this city, for the verdict of intelligent voters at the October election, is unusually strong, and unusually unexceptionable, and we can see no substantial reason why any sincere Republican should sacrifice his convictions by scratching the whole, or any considerable portion of it. In regard to the candidates for legislative honors in this city, we regret that we cannot speak in terms of unqualified praise. Among the list are some men who are worthy of the trust, and who will undoubtedly prove themselves trustworthy if elected. But there is an unwholesome admixture of the old "rooster" element, which in due time we shall endeavor to discern and expose. Aside from the legislature, however, the Republican party of the city and State presents a ticket that is unexceptionally good, and in every case worthy the support of all good Republicans. The Democracy being in a decided minority in both the city and the State, it is necessary for them to create a diversion in the ranks of the Republicans on the question of personal fitness; but, as we have already intimated, their zeal has got the better of their discretion, and they have overreached themselves. If they do not discover their mistake sooner, they will be fully convinced of it on the day after the election.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

☞ It is very evident to the most ordinary mind that the man who runs, as an independent candidate, must be very anxious for office. But does he not overshoot the mark? To secure an election he must receive all the Democratic and at least five hundred Republican votes; but he will not receive all the Democratic votes, because the Democrats are under no obligations to vote for him and are just as likely to vote for one Republican as another. No independent candidate, we are confident, can take away three hundred votes from the regular nominee at an important election, let alone five hundred. If he is beaten he is dead in the Republican party for years to come, and with the Democrats he is equally bad off. Independent Republicans, reflect before you commit suicide?

☞ That paragon of virtue, the *Globe*, says: "We want it to be distinctly understood that the contest, in this county, on the Assembly, is Cameron and anti-Cameron." Indeed! Who makes it so? Is Mr. Shearer a Cameron man? We are quite sure that Gen. Lane is as little committed to Gen. Cameron as the editor of the *Globe*. Gen. Lane is running for the Legislature for the purpose of electing a Republican United States Senator and passing a fair Congressional Apportionment Bill. Mr. Shearer ain't. These are the issues. The *Globe* cannot make them otherwise.

☞ John F. Hartranft is the first Auditor General of Pennsylvania who busied himself sufficiently in the interest of the people as to recommend the repeal of a specific tax levy. Every owner of a farm and of a house owes the repeal of the State tax on real estate to Hartranft's direct influence, because he recommended and personally urged its repeal in the Legislature.

☞ Gov. A. G. Curtin was nominated, by acclamation, as the choice of Centre county for Congress, on last Wednesday, and it is currently reported that he has accepted. We hope this is so.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY
WILL AGAIN OPEN SEPT. 2, 1872.
Tuition; $10, $12.50, and $15 per Eleven Weeks.
JAS. A. STEPHENS, Principal.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 28, 1872-2t.

L. R. NORTON,
Dealer in
PIANOS.
AND STATE AGENT
For the celebrated
JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN,
118 Smithfield Street,
Opposite New City Hall,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)
Aug 28, 1872-1m.

Election Proclamation.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION
TO BE HELD ON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1872.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, 1830, I, AMON HOUCK, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of October, (being the 8th day of OCTOBER,) at which time the following officers will be elected:

One Person for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Supreme Judge of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three Persons for the offices of Congressmen-at-Large to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

Twenty-eight Persons for the offices of Delegates-at Large to the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Congress to represent Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties in the Congress of the United States.

Three Persons for the offices of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to represent the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Assembly, to represent the county of Huntingdon in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One Person for the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Register and Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One Person for the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said Act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the School House, adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at the house of Levi Houpt, in said township.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of district No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker tp. and so much of West township as is included in following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Kauffman's farm on the bank of the Little Juniata River, to the lower end of Jackson's Narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north forty degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata River, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the Public School House opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of George W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union School House, near the Union Meeting House, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at Grant School house, in the borough of Mapleton, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in the 23d and 25th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, [formerly owned by James Ennis,] in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Negley, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of William Lorain, in Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the Rock Hill School House, in said township.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, Jno K. M'Cahan, Andrew Robeson, John Geesimer, and Wm. Gensimer, and also the tract of land now owned by George and John Isenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at M'Alavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house, in Scottville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Mount Union, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, (except the borough of Mt. Union,) namely: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township line with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the dis ance of 3 miles from said river; thence northwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Ely's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy Ridge to the Juniata river, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mt. Union, in said township.

25th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying east of Fifth street, and also all those parts of Walker and Porter townships, heretofore voting in the borough of Huntingdon, at the east window of the Court House, in said borough.

26th district, composed of all that part of the borough of Huntingdon, lying west of Fifth street, at the west window of the Court House.

27th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at and near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's Mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longencker, Thos. Hemer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house in the borough of Petersburg.

28th district, composed of the township of Juniata, at the house of John Peightal, on the land of Henry Isenberg

29th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a chestnut oak, on the summit of Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south 52 deg., east 360 perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top Mountain; thence north 67 deg., east 312 perches to a yellow pine; thence south 52 deg., east 772 perches to a chestn

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 4, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Westerfelian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plankner. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Tyrone's lockup is well patronized.

Drunks were numerous on show day.

The best thing out—A tooth that aches.

Don't promise "complimentary" votes this year.

The shipments of Broad Top coal are looking up.

If you want the local news, subscribe for the Journal.

Watermellon merchants did a brisk trade on Wednesday last.

The Broad Top region was well represented at the "Central Park Circus."

The Altoona Republicans dedicated their Wigwam on last Saturday night.

The dogs have been playing havoc among the sheep in Henderson township,

A one horse show passed through this place, westward, on last Thursday morning.

Two or three persons, we understand, were relieved of their wallets on show day.

Hon. John Scott addressed a Mass Meeting of Republicans at Bedford last Tuesday night.

The Lewistown *Gazette* has abandoned the "patent inside" and looks like itself again.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin arrived, at New York last week, in rather impaired health.

The girl with the long curls was in town on show day, and her "fellow" was with her.

Summer is waning, and soon the season of the "sere and yellow leaf" will be upon us.

It is said that a steam flowering mill is to be erected at New Pleasant Grove this fall.

A little girl of our acquaintance says she wouldn't mind going to school if it were all recess.

The Juniata papers say that cider will not be worth over one dollar a barrel, in that county, this fall.

Andrew Heifner, of M'Connellstown, who had been badly hurt some time ago, was buried on Wednesday last.

The old furnace, at Riddlesburg, which has been undergoing repairs for sometime, has been put in blast.

Capt. Burchinell's house will soon be completed. It is one of the most roomy and best planned houses in town.

Hon. John Scott made a telling speech at the monster Republican meeting held at Harrisburg on the 26th ult.

The new depot is being painted. Baker is doing the job, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be well done.

We have some valuable and desirable real estate for sale. See advertisement in another column of the Journal.

Bedford gets the machine shops round-house, superintendent's house, &c. &c., of the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad.

Dr. A. B. Brumbaugh has been prostrated, for the last week, with a very severe attack of inflammatary rheumatism.

As a matter of course, the man who is too poor to take his county paper was at the show, together with his wife and ten children.

The ladies bustles remind us more of trunk carriers than anything else. They could easily strap their enormous Saratogas on behind.

"Uncle George" thinks that the "Central Park" is the best show extant, inasmuch as the clown got off a joke on President Grant.

Three horses, belonging to Mr. Benj. Fisher, of Juniata county, were killed by lightning, during the prevalence of a thunder storm, the other day.

The street crossings are not intended for horses to stand upon, and we trust teamsters will bear this in mind and govern themselves accordingly.

During the rain on Monday large quantities of earth caved in and filled up a portion of the sewer on Fifth street. All the workmen escaped with their lives.

Hiram Rhaum's crop of Mullein stocks is only exceeded by his crop of St. John's weed. If either of them were marketable Hiram would be a lucky dog.

Horace Greeley has invented a machine which he calls "Every man his own Washerwoman." It is said to take the Democracy out of a man in four seconds.

Some thief of the world gobbled up our Harper and Scribner's Monthly for September. We hope the Government will send a special detective to hunt up the rascal.

When the town clock strikes every fellow, within hearing, jerks out his watch and compares; if his watch agrees with the clock the clock is all right if not it is all wrong.

There is a man in Lancaster who eats flies by the hundreds. If he comes this way we promise him steady employment for the summer and charge him nothing for the flies.

There are Republicans in this county, who stab their paper every opportunity they have, and yet wonder why it ain't better than it is! We *may* forgive, *but we never forget an injury.*

The "ancient borough" was well represented by Chief Burgesses, on show day, judging from the number of complimentary tickets furnished persons claiming to personate that functionary. A very small business.

Two hundred barrels of Jersey whiskey were struck by lightning the other day. The whiskey was afterwards found frozen solid. The lightning having so much *less fire* than the whiskey, had completely congealed it.

Is Huntingdon to have a decent hotel building? The universal complaint, along the lines of travel, is, that Huntingdon has the poorest hotel buildings to be found on any of the main lines. Do our people want to keep away travellers?

An old lady, on entering a store in town the other day, said: "Why, it can't be that you keep this store yet! I thought you had gone out of business. I ain't seen your name or anything about you in the paper for over a year, and everybody in our neighborhood thinks you have gone out of business."

There are Republicans in Huntingdon county who never think that they are under any obligations to use their influence in behalf of their county paper, but if the editor failed to nail every attack upon the party as a lie, they would curse him from Monday morning to Saturday night. Out upon such Republicans?

Buckwheat is going to be plenty, and consequently very cheap, this fall. Better get your gridirons in good baking order.

A railroad is being built from Mt. Union in this county, to Matilda Furnace, in Wayne township, Mifflin county. The grading is nearly completed.

John S. Fulton, Esq., of Clearfield, illuminated our sanctum the other day. He looks hale and reports the Greeley business rather sickly in old Clearfield.

It is stated that the same week that Judge Clarkson had his mishap that a Mr. Hickey's horses at Altoona, while approaching the Cemetery with a corpse, took fright and ran off breaking a new fifteen hundred dollar hearse to pieces, breaking the coffin, and badly injuring Mr. Hickey and one of the horses.

It is said that Brainard is about to retire from the Tyrone *Herald*, and become the agent of the Coleman Children. We are sorry to part with him as an editor, and on the other hand we congratulate the Coleman people on their good fortune in securing the services of one so highly accomplished for the business.

John C. Heenan arrived, in this place, on Saturday evening, on his way to Bedford Springs, and remained at the Morrison House, until Monday morning, where he was quite an object of interest. He will spend three or four weeks at Bedford for his health. He is a very pleasant gentleman and denounces prize fighting in most unmeasured terms.

A son of David Friedley, of this place, aged seventeen or eighteen years, was out gunning on last Friday, and while crossing a fence the hammer of his gun caught, in some unaccountable manner, and discharged the piece which was loaded with slugs, cutting off the index finger of the right hand and otherwise injuring the remaining fingers.

William Hazard, late baggage master, on the mail, on Broad Top, has been suffering for sometime from a fracture of one of his legs. He went to Philadelphia and had some dead bone removed and returned home. On Saturday, a week ago, an artery bursted and on the Monday following the physicians were obliged to amputate his leg. He is recovering very rapidly.

We hear it rumored that M'Neil's arm gave out, on show day, from shaking hands with persons from the rural districts. He has an advantage over our candidate for Prothonotary, for if one arm gives out he can use the other, while Mr. Myton has but *one* arm, having lost the *other* in defense of the flag, while such men as his competitor were giving aid and comfort to the rebels in the rear.

We expect all the earth in the dimond to be shoveled over two or three times before the completion of the Sewer. The Republican tax-payers, who stand idly by when our municipal elections are held and allow the Democrats to carry off all the honors, have however, no right to complain. Perhaps they will learn a thing or two from this mismanagement. Any sensible boy, ten years old, would have conducted the thing better and saved one third of the money required under the present directorship to complete it.

News of the Neighborhood.—

A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Moses A. Cyphers, residing in East Altoona, was stolen sometime during Sunday night last. No clue to the thief.

Mr. Herbert Shoemaker, of Colerain township, Bedford county had his two best horses stolen from the pasture field on Sunday night last. Horse thieves have been operating rather extensively in this county and the rascals should be caught and severely punished.

The Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, are requested to meet in Mass Convention, at the Court House in Hollidaysburg, on Wednesday the 4th day of September inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, called at Pittsburgh, for September the 17th, 1872.

Charles Hartsock, a Boss, at the Cambria Iron Company's ore banks, near Hollidaysburg on Tuesday of last week, whilst hoisting pipes had his skull badly fractured by a falling piece of pipe. The wound was dressed by Dr. W. C. Roller, and although his life was considered in danger, we are glad to record that he is recovering.

The Republicans of Juniata county have placed John W. Mutthersbaugh, formerly of Mifflin county, in nomination for Assembly. As the nominee will likely be conceded to that county, Mr. Mutthersbaugh will become Mr. Bates's competitor for a seat in the next legislature.

During the storm in Granville township Mifflin county, on Thursday last, a hog of about 200lbs. weight was instantly killed by lightning whilst under an apple tree in John P. Arnold's orchard. The singularity of the circumstance is increased by the fact, that the tree itself was not struck at all by the electric bolt, it passing directly through the leaves to the hog.

On Monday, August 12th, as Mrs. Mary A. McCormick, and her daughter, Mrs. Castor, were returning from Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin county, toward home in a buggy, the horse which they were driving stumbled, and threw both ladies headlong out, which so frightened the animal that it ran home pell mell and jumped clear into a horse-power in the yard, injuring its legs and entirely wrecking the buggy. Mrs. McCormick was run over by the buggy, and very severely bruised.

Mr. Coleman, of Providence, has just received $3,800 from the New York and New Haven Railroad for ejecting him from the cars when he had paid his fare. Mr. Coleman had a ticket from New York to New Haven, which he offered for his fare in going between the same points in the opposite direction, and the court has settled that it was a sufficient consideration. He had to fight the powerful corporation four years—every inch of ground being contested by the best legal talent that could be obtained—and he finally triumphed.

Mr. D. F. Beegle, a jeweler on 11th avenue, in Altoona, some time since employed a "jour," watch-maker by the name of Smith to work for him. Smith worked for a few weeks with Mr. Beegle, who supposed him to be an honest, industrious gentleman. But nothwithstanding his pretended honesty, this same Smith was a rascal, and on Monday last left the city very suddenly, in company with nine gold and silver watches, which had been left with Mr. Beegle for repairs. He has not since been heard from.

On Friday night week, whilst Sheriff Huff, and wife, were returning from Altoona, to their home, on the plank road, near Altoona, eight men sprang from a place of concealment upon them, and two of the men caught the horse by the bridle, but he frightened and broke loose, and they made their escape. The Sheriff had just finished the sale of a shoe store, and the villains, probably, thought he had a large sum with him, but he takes the precaution to never travel at night with any considerable amount of money upon his person. The Sheriff had a loaded revolver with him, but through the earnest entreaties of his wife, he did not fire at the villains.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad—*Report of Coal Shipped:* tons,

For the week ending August 31, 1872	7,353
Same date last year	3,412
Increase for week	3,941
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1872	200,283
Same date last year	223,719
Decrease for year 1872	23,436

Fatal Accident at Wayne Station.—The Lycoming *Standard* records the following accident: Last evening about five o'clock a number of persons who had been attending the West Branch camp meeting were sitting in a car of the Bald Eagle railroad, Wayne station, awaiting the starting of trains to their respective homes, when a Philadelphia and Erie train for Renovo, composed of a number of cars, commenced backing down the road to take on passengers. And as the backing train slackened up several of the cars broke loose from it and proceeded on to where the Bald Eagle cars stood. The people in the latter were warned of their danger, and some of them got off in time to save themselves, but before all could do so the Philadelphia and Erie cars came into collision with the car they were in with such force as to make a crash, whereby several persons were hurt, and among them Mr. S. S. Sweely, of this city, whose injuries resulted fatally. Another of the wounded was a Mrs. Lundy, whose residence we did not learn. We have not the names of the others. So far as we could ascertain Mr. Sweely was the only man seriously hurt. His injury was caused by a bar of iron penetrating his body.

The cars were not much injured, as at first reported, and it is altogether probable that had those in the Bald Eagle car remained inside, none of them would have been hurt. By going out upon the platform just at the moment of the collision they came right into the full force of it, and a piece of the platform railing passed through one of Mr. Sweely's shoulders.

Democratic Senatorial Conference.—The Democratic Senatorial Conference for the District composed of the counties of Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata met in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, August 24, 1872, and organized by electing John Hoffer, of Centre, President, and Amos G. Bonsall, of Juniata, Secretary.

The following gentlemen presented their credentials and were admitted into the Conference.

Centre—David F. Fortney, William Tobias, John Hoffer.

Huntingdon—G. Ashman Miller, S. E. Fleming, John S. Miller.

Mifflin—Reed Sample, C. P. Dull, J. B. Selheimer.

Juniata—T. J. Middagh, R. E. Parker, Amos G. Bonsall.

On motion the Conference proceeded to elect two Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and that each Conferee be entitled to cast two votes—one for each delegate.

The names of P. Gray Meek, of Centre, John M. Bailey, of Huntingdon, and Andrew Reed, of Mifflin, were placed in nomination.

The first ballot resulted in Meek receiving 6 votes, Bailey 7 and Reed 11.

On motion, the nominations of Bailey and Reed were made unanimous.

On motion, Conference adjourned *sine die.*

Congressional Conference.—The Democratic Conference for this district, met at Wood's Hotel, in Altoona, on Monday, August 26, 1872, and organized by electing James Funk, of Blair county, chairman, and James King, of Cambria county, secretary. The following conferees were present, viz: From Cambria, James King, Patrick Shields and E. R. Dunegan; Blair, James Funk, Theophilus Snyder and Jno. H. Carr; Huntingdon, Wm. P. M'Nite, George M. Cresswell and L. M. Stewart; Mifflin, Gen. John Ross, Col. J. B. Selheimer and Davis Bates. On motion of Gen. Ross the following resolution was *unanimously* adopted, viz:

Resolved, That, endorsing the course of our present representative in Congress, Hon. R. Milton Speer, we hereby declare him to be the unanimous choice of the Democratic and conservative voters of the 17th Congressional district for re-election.

On motion, the chairman appointed Gen. Ross, E. R. Dunegan, and Theo. Snyder a committee to notify Mr. Speer of his nomination. The committee having attended to that duty, introduced Mr. Speer to the conference, when he accepted the nomination in a forcible and telling speech.

Riddlesburg.—One of the Kemble Iron Company's stacks at Riddlesburg, is being repaired. It will be finished in the course of a week or two, when they will again operate with full force, and manufacture about three hundred tons of pig iron per week. Upward of four hundred hands are employed at their works, and everything is done up in systematic order. Superintendent Lauder is evidently the right man in the right place. It affords us a great deal of pleasure to be piloted through the vast establishment by friend Parker, who explained the whys and wherefores. Very few people in the county have any idea of the extent of the Riddlesburg furnaces or the amount of business transacted in this little spot. We expect to visit R. again soon, when both furnaces are in full blast, and will try and give our readers an idea of what is doing and how. Our friend, Ed. Ashcom, Esq., and Mr. Benford have opened out a new store at this place and are driving a good business. Mr. James Cleaver, of Hopewell, who is a first-class painter, was employed in dressing up the company's machinery.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

A Pickpocket Nabbed.—After the circus performance, on last Wednesday night, a man was caught in the act of abstracting a watch from the pocket of a man named Abbott, who hails from the Broad Top region. It seems that Abbott and this individual had been indulging pretty freely in "bug juice," and feeling "gay and happy" were circulating to see the sights. About midnight's witching hour they anchored in the vicinity of the "Jackson House" porch, where Abbott seated himself for a snooze, while his chum was wide awake, and had an eye to business; but being in too great haste to secure the coveted ticker made the effort before his intended victim was sound asleep, and the result was that Abbott caught him by the arm, just as he was in the act of abstracting the watch, called loudly for help, Policeman Fisher was promptly on hand, secured the dealer in watches, and lodged him in Castle Houck. He is a stranger in these parts, and is supposed to be a "professional," who travelled with the circus company for the purpose of plying his vocation.

On Saturday last the track-layers on the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad had advanced with their work to a point about two miles this side of Bridgeport, and were pushing the work rapidly, so as to close the gap at as early a day as practicable, which will be about two weeks hence. There remains only about six miles of road to lay with rails, when connection will be made with the Cumberland and Pennsylvania extension at the State line. As soon as that is accomplished our people will be greeted with Pennsylvania cars, which will be run direct from the line of the railroad at Huntingdon into our city. The Superintendent of the new route has informed us that as soon as the track is fully laid, a time-table will be arranged to accommodate the public, and through trains, at good speed, will be run regularly between Cumberland and Huntingdon.—*Cumberland News.*

More Railroad Buildings.—It has been determined by the railroad company to build a Superintendent's house, a round house and repair shops at this place. Additional ground has been staked off for the purpose, and we understand that the work will be began in a very short time. Superintendent Brown proposes to have his house ready for occupation before winter. We are glad to see matters taken hold of vigorously, as these improvements will largely benefit our town, and the railroad company could not have selected a more eligible site for their buildings. —*Bedford Inquirer.*

Literary Notices.—The *Aldine* for September is a remarkably meritorious number, both as regards its artistic and literary attractions. "Moonlight on the Hudson," drawn by Paul Dixon, and engraved by Bogert, is a specimen of which lovers of American Art may well be proud. The scene appears to have been chosen just above the Highlands, probably between there and Poughkeepsie; and the artists have performed their respective parts with a harmony of feeling resulting in one of the most splendid and truthful effects that it has ever been our good fortune to see. The other full-page cut, "Wood Ducks," by Gilbert Burling, is a most charming glimpse of nature; and the loving care displayed in the minutest details of gorgeous plumage and profuse vegetation, stamps the draughtsman as an enthusiast peculiarly fitted for the subject. Those who were delighted with the noble Newfoundland Dog, in the March number will be equally pleased with Mr. Thayer's terrier "Playing Sick," and the companion, in which the poor invalid is galvanized into life, asking "Who said Rats?" "Watering Cattle," by Peter Moran; "Little Emily," by John S. Davis; "Lais Corinthaica," after Holbein, with several smaller designs, go to make up what we feel justified in pronouncing one the of most remarkable issues of this most remarkable of all periodicals. The poetry and literature is as fresh and crisp as ever. For interest and ornament it will have no rival, when, at the close of the year, it is bound and laid upon the parlor or library table—it will indeed be a royal volume. Subscription (including Oil Chrome), $5.00. James Sutton & Co., Publishers, 58 Maiden Lane, New York.

The *Phrenological Journal* for September, is before us with a variety of subjects that is remarkable—matters Political, Scientific, Social, and what not? We have James Black and John Russell, the Nominees of the Temperance Party for President and Vice-President, with Portraits; also Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown; Col. J. W. Johnson; Col. Ethan Allen; Daniel Magner, the horse tamer; The Labor Question; Voices of the Deaf; London Jews; Arsenic; The Bread Fruit Tree; Expression, with a wealth of illustrations; Human Governments; Mixed Schools; Bible Need of the Times; Atoms and Molecules; Pres. Juarez of Mexico; Peculiar Characters; Rest and Recreation; Whaling and Oil, and a Multitude of Miscellaneous Items, with good Poetry. Price 30 cts. $3.00 a year. S. R. Wells, New York.

Soldiers and Sailors, Rally once Again.—It is desired that the Soldiers and Sailors of Huntingdon county be represented at the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Mass Convention, to be held at Pittsburg, on the 17th day of September, 1872. From the large number of citizens of this county who participated in the War against the Rebellion, at least one hundred should respond to this call.

All who intend going should meet at some time and place hereafter to be designated so that we may have as strong a delegation from the county as possible.

Soldiers and Sailors should address A. Tyhurst, Huntingdon, Pa., who will give such information as may be required to enable them to join the delegation. Tickets will be furnished by the Penna. R. R. Co., at excursion rates.

Milton S. Lytle, J. R. Simpson, T. W. Myton, D. R. P. Neeley, W. K. Burchinell, W. F. Cunningham, T. B. Reed, A. Tyhurst.

List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending August 6, 1872, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Hub and Axle, J. W. Beer, Myers Dale; and A. W. Beer, Rural Valley.

Bag Holder, G. G. Hollinger, Mount Joy.

Fruit Renovator, J. E. Weaver, Lancaster.

Padlock, H. Essex, Meadville.

Tool for Forming Mouths of Bottles, &c. H. Frank, Pittsburg.

Bottle Stopper, Same Inventor.

Barrel Machinery, M. C. Kennedy, New Brighton.

Lath for Turning Bent Sticks, T. Ott South Green Township.

Reed Board for Organs, J. R. Perry, Wilkesbarre.

Means for operating Car Brakes, J. Y. Smith' Pittsburg.

Design.

Desk Standards, J. D. Diffenderfer, East Lewisburg.

How to Go West.—This is an inquiry which every one should have *truthfully* answered before he starts on his journey, and a little care taken in examination of Routes will in many cases save much trouble, time and money.

The "C. B. & Q. R. R." running from Chicago, through Galesburg to Burlington, and the "I. B. & W. Route," running from Indianapolis, through Bloomington to Burlington, have achieved a splendid reputation in the last two years as the leading Passenger Routes to the West. At Burlington they connect with the B. & M. R. R. and form the great Burlington Route, which runs direct through Southern Iowa to Nebraska and Kansas, with close connections to California and the Territories; and passengers starting from Huntingdon county, on their way westward, cannot do better than to take the Burlington Route.

This Line has published a pamphlet called "How to go West," which contains much valuable information; a large correct map of the Great West, which can be obtained free of charge by addressing the General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. Burlington, Iowa.

Our new Town Clock. Every time you hear it strike, only think, another famous HOWE machine sold, and then go to Brown's Carpet Store, the right place to buy. [sept4–1t

The place for fine Confections, Notions, Toys, Jewelery, &c., is at D. Africa's, one door west of D. P. Gwin's store. Also, Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda Water in season. [apr.10–6mos.

Remember all who purchase Marble Work of Williams are entitled to one of his Photographs of work done by him, framed already to hang up in your best room. Call and see them. [Aug.14–3t.

E. M. Africa has just received, in addition to her large stock of Millinery Goods, a fine assortment of Linen Switches, Chignons and Curls. Also, a new style of Fans.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's. March 22, tf.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

Huntingdon Pa., September 3, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Butter	$ 18	$ 20
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		35
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		15
Flour, white wheat		10 00
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
New Wheat		1 65
Wheat, white, per bush		2 00
" red, "		1 90
Rye		85
Corn		75
Oats		35
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	12½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 20
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	1 00
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal, finest	35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	50	70
" best baking	55	65
Potatoes		35

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKETS.

Reported by CROSMAN & KUHN, Bankers and Brokers, No. 133 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 31th, 1872. Time—3 o'clock, P. m.

Gold	1 12[illegible]
U. S. 6's, 1881	1 12[illegible]
" "5-20"—1862	1 14[illegible]
" " 1864	1 14[illegible]
" " 1865	1 15[illegible]
" " July "	1 13[illegible]
" " 1867	1 14[illegible]
" " 1868	1 14[illegible]
" 5's—"10-40."	1 12[illegible]
" Currency 6's	1 12[illegible]
" New 5's	1 11[illegible]
City 6's, new	1 01[illegible]
Camden & Amboy R. R	1 26[illegible]
Pennsylvania "	58[illegible]
Reading "	58[illegible]
Lehigh Valley "	57[illegible]
Catawissa [Pref.] "	45
Philadelphia & Erie "	27
Schuylkill Nav. [Pref.]	15
Northern Central R. R	39[illegible]
Lehigh Nav	41[illegible]
Oil Creek & Alle. R. R	39[illegible]

Market—Dull.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

LONG.—On the 22d ult., in Clay township, Catharine, wife of George Long, aged ——

PHEASANT.—On the 27th ult., in Union township, at the residence of Major Crotsley, Mary Pheasant, aged 18 years.

ALLEN.—On the 15th ult., George Allen, son of Samuel Allen and Sarah Price, aged 4 months, and 1 day.

Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of John Whitehead & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the business of Mining and Shipping Broad Top Coal and Limestone will hereafter be conducted by John Whitehead alone. All unsettled accounts will be presented to John Whitehead, at Dudley, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JAMES FINDLAY,
JOHN WHITEHEAD,
ROBT. U. JACOB,
JOHN WHITESIDE.

Aug. 1,1872.] [Sept.4,1872.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO., No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia. We have opened for the FALL TRADE, the largest and best assorted stock of

PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,

Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware,

In the United States.

Our large increase in busines enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER,
Price $5.50.
THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.

Agents wanted for the AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.
Sept.4,'72–3mo.

WANTED—A good BEAMS-MAN at the Mapleton Tannery. WM. H. REX.
August 21, 1872-tf.

FOR RENT—Six Good Rooms on the second floor of the brick corner, opposite the new Union Depot, in Huntingdon. Kitchen and cellar on ground floor—and basement. Suitable for dwelling and business.
Aug. 14, 1872. D. BLAIR.

SPECIAL NOTICE—On and after this date, the undersigned will not furnish bags for the delivery of grain, but will sell bags to our customers at reduced prices.

ETNIER & FOUST,
FISHER & SONS,
HENRY & CO.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

ALL PERSONS having Grain bags in their possession, bearing the brands of any of the undersigned firms, are requested to return them to their respective owners with as little delay as possible.

HENRY & CO.,
FISHER & SONS,
ETNIER & FOUST.
Huntingdon, Pa., August 14th, 1872.—3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. (*Estate of Joseph Cornelius, deceased.*) Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Cornelius, late of Cromwell tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. ALVAH CHILCOTT,
August 14, 1872* Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. (*Estate of Mary Eckley, dec'd.*) Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Eckley, deceased, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. THADDEUS S. JACKSON,
Barree tp., Aug. 21, 1872. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. (*Estate of Greenberry Ramsey, dec'd.*) Letters of administration on the estate of Greenberry Ramsey, late of Springfield tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM GUTSHALL,
August 21, 1872. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. [*Estate of John Simpson, dec'd.*] Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Simpson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. MURRAY SIMPSON,
J. RANDOLPH SIMPSON,
Aug. 21, 1872. Executors.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

Justus Lawrence, Pres't.,
M. B. Wynkoop, Vice Pres't.
J. P. Rogers, Sec'y.
S. C. Chandler, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY, General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D. Medical Examiner. 42aplly.

25 THE LARGEST METAL PRICE Current in the World is the *Iron World and Manufacturer.* Accurate quotations and reports of sales of Hardware and Metals in Pittsburgh, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Baltimore and Chicago. Foreign metal markets reported. Acknowledged standard journal of the metal trades. Only $4,00 per year. No hardware dealer can afford to do without it. Every machinist and metal worker should take it. Gives more illustrations of new machinery than the Scientific American. Sent four weeks on trial for 25 cents, postage paid, address IRON WORLD PUBLISHING CO., *Iron World Building,* Pittsburgh, Pa.
Feb.28,'72–tf.

W. M. PIPER, No 50 Hill Street, Huntingdon, Pa., Manufacturer of

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WISKS, &C.,

Of all qualities and styles. The trade supplied at favorable prices, and all goods warranted to be as represented. The highest price paid in cash for Broom Corn.

Broom Corn Worked on Shares.

Also, retail dealer in
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,
PROVISIONS AND NOTIONS.

By economy in expenses, I am able to sell goods at very reasonable prices for cash, and solicit a share of public patronage. jly3,72–tf.

New Advertisements.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
TIPPLE'S PILE SPECIFIC.
$5,000 REWARD FOR ANY CASE
of Constipation and Piles that Dr. Tipple's Pile Specific fails to cure. Purely Vegetable, and its use followed by no unpleasant effects. Sold by John Read, Druggist, Huntingdon. Principal Depot and Laboratory, Bellefonte, Pa.
jly3–6m.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED! for our Great
Political Campaign Chart.
The most attractive and saleable thing out. It is indispensable to men of all parties, furnishing just the facts and figures needed, for every day reference, by every intelligent voter. Agents are selling from 15 TO 20 A DAY. The most liberal terms. Send for descriptive circulars.
Address, DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher,
Aug21–3t. 711 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated two miles from Mill Creek, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES, 85 of which are cleared, and the remainder in good timber. The improvements are a large two-story frame house with 8 rooms, a log barn, and other outbuildings. There are 1000 Peach trees, all bearing; 1000 Concord Grape vines all bearing; an apple orchard of choice fruit, and quite a variety of small fruit. The above farm will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned on the premises, or address him at Mill Creek, Pa.
S. A. ANDERSON.
july24–3m.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell, at private sale, the valuable farm upon which he now resides, situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, containing 228 acres of limestone land, about 150 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance in good timber. The improvements are a large new brick house, 35x40 feet, a good tenant house, a bank barn, corn crib, smoke house, and all other necessary outbuildings. Also, a young orchard of 100 trees, just beginning to bear, and a never failing spring of water at the door, together with a running stream of water through the premises.

For further particulars, call upon the undersigned, on the premises, or address him at Airy Dale.
ISAAC OTENKIRK.
July 31-2mos*

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.
KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron will cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver and stomach, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, &c. Price, $1. per bottle. E. F. Kunkle, proprietor, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, Philadelphia. Price $1.00 for Sale by Druggists. If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to my Address, Depot 259 North 9th Street below Vine, and it will come by next express train, and advice free of charge. [ap.24.
☞ Sold in Crawford by C. H. Reed.

FARMERS, ATTENTION! The undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of the
GEISER GRAIN SEPARATOR,
in the south-eastern portions of Huntingdon and Blair counties, and the western portion of Mifflin county, takes pleasure in offering this superior machine to the farmers residing within these limits. This machine is conveniently arranged for hauling and threshing, being permanently fixed on wheels. One man can easily move or shift it about, so that it is not half the trouble on a barn floor as a common thresher and shaker. It is also easily put in operation, is simple, easily managed, reliable, durable, and superior to any other thresher now offered. For particulars, address the undersigned, at James Creek P. O., Huntingdon county, Pa.
HENRY BRUMBAUGH.
June 26, 1872-3m.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. CAPS, CAPES and TORCHES. Send for *Illustrated Circular and Price List.* CUNNINGHAM & HILL, Manufacturers

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Kerosene for Henneries.

Where lice are troublesome in a hennery, the use of kerosene will be found to answer an excellent purpose. If necessary, get a small watering pot and sprinkle it everywhere. We know of it being used in this way, and with complete success. It was also applied to the fowls by rubbing under the wings and among the feathers on the back of the neck, and the pests were effectually "cleaned out," without apparent harm to the fowls. For small chickens, rubbed lightly with a feather about the head and on the neck, it is admirable, and it is there where lice can generally be found if they exist anywhere among the flock. One application of this sort will suffice for many weeks.

Careful observers will have noticed that there are several breeds of hen-lice to contend against. The species that attack sitting hens in hot weather are very small, very active in their motions, and multitudious in their number. They will sometimes drive the hens from their nests, and become so numerous about the hennery that visitors cannot enter it without carrying off more or less of the pests on their persons. Their presence will be indicated by a delicate crawling sensation on the hands, the neck, or the body. Cracks and holes about the building will harbor millions of them at such times. For such a house, kerosene is the remedy. Apply it liberally from top to bottom, and if one application does not completely remove them, apply a second time. In applying to the chickens and fowls, be careful not to get any in the mouth or eyes; it may not prove fatal, but it will not do any good. It evidently does not make small chickens feel lively, but it will not harm them seriously if they are well-housed, or can get all the warmth they require.

We have not tried it in hens' nests, but have no doubt that if sprinkled through the hay or straw of which the nest is formed it will answer a better purpose than sulphur or ashes in the bottom. It will positively kill the vermin harboring in the nests, while it is evident that dry sulphur and ashes are only disagreeable. Of course, the effect of a simple application will not last always, but one or two applications a year will probably be found to be sufficient, at least in henneries whose owners are not frightfully negligent.

The lice found on the heads and necks of young chickens are very large, compared with those infesting the nests of sitting hens, and we do not remember to have ever seen them except on fowls. The touch of a small amount of kerosene infuses wondrous activity into them, while a good saturation evidently paralyses. Nothing but their blighted remains will be found one day after a good application of kerosene.—*Country Gentleman.*

Agricultural Organization.

Farmers, "organize!" is the watchword of to-day, all over our beautiful country. The Farmers' Clubs in almost all thickly settled neighborhoods, are all doing a good work, developing crude ideas and suggesting experiments. The County Agricultural Societies, holding their annual fairs in almost every county, are making rapid strides in improvement of the stock and crops.

The state agricultural societies are also working a revolution in the fine stock interest, the improvement of farms and crops, and the introduction of improved farm machinery.

Within the past year or two the "Patrons of Husbandry"—a national organization—has been organized in various sections of the country, and is destined to elevate the profession of the farmer, and make them a power in the land that will be felt by monopolies.

The agricultural congress, composed of the men of the nation, is making the profession of farming of the first national importance, developing theories, and adopting plans looking to the improvement of the agricultural interests of the country.

Think of the incalculable good that is now being done every year by this array of agricultural organizations.

Farmers, organize, and keep up your organization, attend your meetings, consult with each other for the contest will now commence between the monopolies, and these organizations that respect your best financial interest. Heretofore there has been no contest; the farmers, single handed, were subject to all the impositions of the sharpers and monopolists.

Farmers, organize in defiance of political leagues. You have the agricultural and local press all over the country at your command. Let these papers be your organs. Give them your support, and they will stand by you through every contest. —*Western Agriculturist.*

Earth Poultices.

"As the season of bites of reptiles is near, I send you a simple and easily obtained remedy for stings or bites. It is a plaster of clay, or instead of clay, common swamp or gutter mud, applied as soon as possible to the wound. I have tried it on myself. In one case, I was stung, by a numerous swarm of the yellow hornets, in many places on my neck and arms. I went to a swamp near, the poison being so severe that my sight was much effected. I immediately applied the mud, and, in half an hour, I went to mowing again with only a small lump around each sting. I knew a neighbor who was bitten by a rattle-snake some miles from home; his companion left him and went for help as fast as possible, it being just night. He was not able to return until morning. When going, he met the man returning, with the poison conquered. He had got to a swamp, dug a hole with his tomahawk, inserted and buried the bitten place in the muc. That was all."

An experienced hop cultivator says that on most soils, barnyard manure once in three years, and ashes and plaster every year, will best meet the requirements of the hop crop.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give *our* personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. P. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

NOTICE:—

HUNTINGDON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NEW SERIES.

At a recent meeting of the directors of said Association, it was resolved that a new series of stock be issued, *provided a subscription of three hundred shares be procured.* Under this resolution persons desiring to become members of the Association can do so upon payment of one dollar monthly on each share of stock subscribed.

The original stock is now worth thirty dollars per share.

The following named persons are authorized to secure subscriptions:

W. Buchanan, at Buchanan & Allison's stove and tin store, Huntingdon.
M. M. McNeil, at Prothonotary's office.
Hugh Lindsay, at *Globe* office.
John Reed, at Reed's Drug store.
P. M. Lytle, at office of P. M. & M. S. Lytle.
John K. Thompson, at Birmingham.
John P. Marclay, at Spruce Creek.
David Henderson, at Alexandria.
Rev. M. L. Smith, at Petersburg.
Rev. John Moorhead, at Mount Union.
Rev. Wm. Gwinn, at Manor Hill.

S. B. CHANEY, Pres't.,
WM. A. FLEMING, Sec'y. [jan3-72.tf

BEE HIVE GROCERY,

No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

N. B. CORBIN

Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.

I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply

BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.

at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE
For all kinds of printing.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Tuesday, June 4th, 1872, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 8 20	Huntingdon	AR 9 10	AR 5 25
6 06	8 28	Long Siding	9 00	5 17
6 19	8 45	McConnellstown	8 45	5 04
6 25	8 51	Pleasant Grove	8 39	4 58
6 37	9 05	Marklesburg	8 27	4 45
6 51	9 20	Coffee Run	8 11	4 33
6 58	9 27	Rough and Ready	8 04	4 26
7 10	9 39	Cove	7 52	4 12
7 15	9 43	Fishers Summit	7 48	4 08
7 53	10 10	Saxton	7 28	3 48
8 10	10 27	Riddlesburg	6 53	3 30
8 17	10 34	Hopewell	6 46	3 22
8 35	10 51	Pipers Run	6 30	3 06
8 55	11 10	Tatesville	6 12	2 48
9 08	11 22	Bloody Run	6 00	2 33
9 12	11 26	Mount Dallas	5 56	2 29
9 19	11 32	Asheom's Mills	5 50	2 22
9 23	11 36	Lutzville	5 46	2 18
9 27	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 42	2 14
9 34	11 46	Jamesons	5 36	2 07
AR 9 40	11 52	Bedford	LE 5 30	2 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 40	LE 10 15	Saxton	AR 7 20	AR 3 40
7 55	10 30	Coalmont	7 05	3 25
8 00	10 35	Crawford	7 00	3 20
AR 8 10	AR 10 45	Dudley	LE 6 50	LE 3 10
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Pacific Express	Fast Line	Mail Train	Stations	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
5 02	6 05	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 01	4 05	.....
5 10	6 11	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 58	.....
5 18	6 17	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 51	.....
5 24	6 25	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 43	.....
5 40	6 36	11 53	11 50	Huntingdon	9 24	3 30	11 15
5 57	6 54	12 11	12 29	Petersburg	9 06	3 13	.....
6 07	7 03	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 05	.....
6 14	7 10	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 58	10 50
6 27	7 24	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 47	.....
6 35	7 31	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 40	10 34
6 45	7 41	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 32	.....
6 49	7 47	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 23	.....
6 55	7 52	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 21	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 05	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 22 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 20 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6 55 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 15 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after all th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Fast Line	Mail Train	Buffalo Ex.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive				
			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 25	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Buffalo Ex.	Accom'd'n.	Pacific Ex.	Harrisburg Ex.	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
	12 00	3 00	A. M.		
Washington, arrive	10 00	5 05	5 50	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG,
Dec, 20, 1871. General Passenger Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, MAY 6TH, 1872.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,5.35 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.45 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.50 a. m., passes Reading at 7.25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 9.50 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.15, 9.00 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.20, 8.00 a. m., 1.05 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 noon, and 5.40 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.45 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.25 and 9.15 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.35 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
may15,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN. | J. M. WISE.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street untingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE

CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,

is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.
March 15, tf.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.
Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

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